

The Newport Mercury.

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NEWPORT. SATURDAY, JANUARY 23, 1841.

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A. D. 1755

THE NEWPORT MERCURY
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY, BY
W. & J. H. BARBER,
No. 133, THAMES-STREET.

TERMS, Two Dollars per annum—\$1 in advance.

Advertisements not exceeding a square inserted three weeks for \$1, and 17 cents will be charged for each subsequent insertion.—All Advertisements, (except where an account is open) must be paid for previous to insertion.

No Paper discontinued (unless at the discretion of the Editors) until arrears are paid—Single papers to be had at the Office only, carriers not being allowed to dispose of them.

NEW BOOKS.

WM. A. BARBER,
Has received This Day,

A LARGE Assortment of Books, Stationery, &c. from the New York Trade Sale;—Among the Books are:

Quarto Bibles, some elegantly bound, Prayer Books, of different sizes and prices—some finely bound. Lessons—Question Books, Byron's Works—Goldsmith's do. Lockhart's Life of Scott, in 1 & 2 vols. Miss Landon's Poetical Works. Miss Gould's Poems,—Drake's Do. Literary Souvenir for 1840, The Gift, and Violet, both for 1840, American Antiquities, &c. &c.

With a large Assortment of Juvenile Books—and many religious, and other interesting works, which will be sold very Cheap.

LIKewise.

A Week at Newport, or a Visit to Grand-Pa,—by Miss S. S. CARPENTER, Price only 62½ cents;—and National Spelling Books, 16 cents.

Saturday, April 18.

BLANKS.

WRITS, Manifests, Bills of Lading, Executions, Deeds, Bills of Sale, Indentures, &c. &c. constantly on hand and for sale by

WM. & J. H. BARBER

Newport September 12th 1840

THE BOSTON ALMANAC for 1841 JUST RECEIVED and for sale at the Book Store of

Wm. & J. H. BARBER.

January 16.

TO LET, And possession given the 25th of March.

THE ESTATE in Spring street, corner of Mill street, now occupied by Dr. Nichols.—The House contains

19 rooms, with a good garden, rain water cistern, and an excellent well of water. It would accommodate a large family, or be suitable for a Boarding House.—For terms, apply to

ISAAC BURDICK.

Newport, Jan. 9, 1841.

SINGING SCHOOL.

A SCHOOL for instruction in Sacred Vocal Music, was opened by the subscribers on Monday Evening last, in the Vestry room of the First Baptist Church, and will be continued two evenings in each week, viz. Mondays and Saturdays, for the term of three months. Terms \$1.

EDWARD LANDERS,
JAMES A. GREENE.

Newport, Jan. 9

FOR SALE.

A very pleasantly situated and Valuable FARM, laying on the east side of the Island, 4 1/2 miles from town being partly in Middletown and partly in Portsmouth, containing 195 Acres of excellent Land, is well fenced with stone wall; has on it a double two-story Dwelling-house, a good wash room, cheese & milk house, crib and grain house, and a large double Barn—all the buildings are in good repair; also a good well of excellent soft water; likewise, a water grist mill that will rent for \$60 per year, and is in excellent grinding order.—It has also a large full grown greening orchard, and a young orchard; both orchards are in full bearing of excellent fruit.—The Farm will be sold on reasonable terms to price and credit; any one wishing to secure an independence for life, will do well to purchase. It is seldom such a Farm is offered for sale on this Island.—For further information and terms, apply to

ROBINSON POTTER,

Newport, Dec. 26, 1840.

NEW CHEAP AND FASHIONABLE GOODS,

At 133, Thames-street.

JUST Opened a complete variety of substantial Cloths, Cassimores and Vests, particularly adapted to the wants of the approaching Fall and Winter. All of which are offered to the public at a small advance from cost for Cash. Customers are invited to call.

J. M. SHERMAN

Newport, Sept. 5.

FLOUR, and CORN.

200 Bushels of Superfine Baltimore FLOUR, and 5000 Bushels prime Maryland CORN, now landing from Brig Lexington, at Devens' Wharf, and for Sale by

DANIEL TISDALE.

Newport, Dec. 19.

H. SESSIONS,

Has just received, a variety of New GOODS, among which are—New style SHAWLS; Mouline de Laines, a great variety; figur'd Alpines, plain do.; Merinoes; Prints; low priced Calicoes; col'd Cambries; Blankets of extra quality; homespun flannel; English and plain do.

Also on hand, A great variety of Knit Hosiery, of all sizes, and of the finest quality.

Sept. 26, 1840.

ENCOURAGE HOME Manufacture

STOVES.

FOR burning WOOD or COAL, manufactured at the Newport Foundry, which for convenience or economy are not surpassed by any Cooking stove in the market, for sale by

W.M. BROWNELL,

next South of the Post Office.

N. B.—The Public are invited to call and examine for themselves.

Newport, Sept. 12.

CHRISTMAS and New Years PRESENTS.

A splendid assortment of Fancy Goods and Toys, suitable for Christmas and New Years Presents also musical instruments, and instru-

tions books for the Accordion.

Just received, and for sale at the confectionary and variety store of

T. STACY, Jr.

Directly opposite the Post Office.

Newport Nov. 28.

Just received from New-York, MALAGA and Lisbon GRAPES, Oranges, and Lemons, Figs and Raisins, Prunes and Dates, Nuts, Apples, &c. &c.

For Sale at the Confectionary Store of

T. STACY, jun.

Directly opposite the Post-Office.

Newport, Dec. 5.

FOR SALE,

SEVERAL very delightfully situated pieces of LAND, in the Southerly part of the Town of Newport, near to the New Narragansett Avenue, and Bellevue-street—which Land has been recently laid out in Lots of 100 feet square, and will be sold in single Lots, or in larger parcels.

The proximity of this Property to the Town, and to the Beach and Ocean, makes the situation decidedly one of the most convenient, agreeable and interesting for Summer residences, of any on Rhode-Island.

A map of the Land may be seen at the Newport Exchange Bank, and terms of Sale made known on application there.

Newport, August 15, 1840

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

THE Subscribers Executors of the last Will and Testament of JOSEPH GREENE,

late of Jamestown deceased, having been legally qualified to act in said capacity, request all persons having any demands against the Estate of said deceased to present them for settlement and those indebted to make immediate payment to

HENRY GOULD

THOMAS B. GOULD

THOMAS P. NICHOLS

Newport, 23rd of Oct. mo. 1840.

REMNANT CALICOES.

8000 Yards CALICOES, in remnants from 1 1/2 to 6 Yards, warranted strong, and for Sale, very cheap, by

W.M. COZZENS & Co.

ALSO, Domestic Flannels, plain or twill'd, in all their variety,

At a lower price than—ever.

Dec. 6, 1840.

NEW PAPER-HANGINGS.

Prices Reduced according to the Times!

MARINE and FIRE INSURANCE.

THE AMERICAN INSURANCE COMPANY, Providence, R. I. continue to insure against Loss or Damage by Fire, on Cotton, Woolen, and other Manufactory, Buildings and Merchandise; and also against MARINE RISKS, on favorable terms.—The capital stock is

\$150,000.

all paid in and well invested.—Directors elected June 1st, 1840:—

William Rhodes, Martin Stoddard,

Wilber Kelly, Solomon Townsend,

Robert R. Stafford, Nathaniel Bishop,

Amos D. Smith, George S. Rathbone,

Resolved Waterman, Caleb Harris and

Shubael Hutchings, Jabez Bullock,

Ebenezer Kelley.

Persons wishing for Insurance, are requested to direct their applications (which should be accompanied with a particular description of the property) per mail, to the President or Secretary of the Company, and the same will meet with prompt attention.

Applications for Insurance in Newport, may be made to Mr. GEORGE BOWEN, Agent:

WILLIAM RHODES, President:

ALONZO PECK, Sec'y.

America on Insurance Co's Office, July 4, 1840.

Published pursuant to Law. Dec. 19.

W.M. COZZENS & Co

CARPET WARE-ROOM.

No. 172 & 174, Up-stairs,

HAS been Replenished with 50

Pieces of Fine and Superfine

Ingrain and Kidderminster CARPETS

Making their Assortment complete of

extra qualities & choice patterns,

And they will be offered at a lower price

than they have ever before been known.

Those in want of Carpets, will find it a favorable time to buy.

Newport, April 16.

TO LET,

And possession given immediately.

THE Dwelling-House in Spring-street, lately occupied by the Rev. A. H. Dumont—For terms, apply to

Jan. 2, 1841. DAVID KING.

FOR SALE

THE brig DAMON of 183

tons burthen, a very suit-

able vessel for the Atlantic whaling. For terms &c. apply to

N. S. RUGGLES.

Newport, Sept. 26.

FANCY BASKETS.

A GREAT Variety of Fancy

Baskets:—Willow Cradles &

Wagons.—Just received and for Sale at

the Confectionary and Variety Store of

T. STACY, jr.

Directly opposite the Post Office.

Newport, Dec. 5.

NEW light 4-4 CALICOES,

Printed on the Coddington Factory Cloth

A very beautiful style, & at a low price

Just Opened, and for sale by

W. C. COZZENS & Co.

A L S O,

Coddington Co. bleached Cottons,

Do. do. unbleached Do.

In remnants of all lengths and at prices

suited to the times.

With every style and kind of Domestic

Sheetings, Shirtings and Calicoes,

bought at the lowest rates, and

offered by the piece or yard

at a small advance.

April 11.

COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE

WE the Subscribers having been by the Court of Probate for the town of Little Compton, appointed Commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors against the Estate of

THOMAS WILBOR,

late of Little Compton, dec. repres'd insolvent,

hereby give notice, that six months from the date hereof, being allowed by said Court for

Late Foreign Intelligence

NEW-YORK, JAN. 16.

SIX DAYS LATER from EUROPE.

By the Packet ship Patrick Henry, Capt. Delano, in 20 days from Liverpool, we have received London papers to the 24th, and Liverpool to the 25th of Dec.

The commercial accounts are favorable. The sales of cotton at Liverpool during the week ending 24th December, amounted to nearly 40,000 bales, and an average of 1-8 a 1-4d, is noted.

The British Queen arrived off Cowes on the 20th of December. She left New-York on the 1st of that month. The Great Western arrived at Bristol on the 23d. She left New-York on the 8th.

The papers abound with details respecting the severity of the winter, on the continent as well as in England.

At Paris the ice formed in the Seine so rapidly and floated down in such masses, that twenty barges laden with wine were crushed before measures could be taken for their safety. Throughout England active means were in progress to relieve the distresses of the poor by liberal supplies of fuel, provisions, clothing, blankets, &c.

Loss of H. M. Ship Fairy.—This surveying vessel, about the safety of which great fears were entertained is now known to have been totally lost, supposed to be on or near Hasebro' Sands, near Cromer, with all on board.

The Jews.—There seems to be a movement among the Continental Jews in relation to the late events in the East. The following is the concluding paragraph of an address to the Jews, published in the *Dot Orient*, a German newspaper:

"People of Jehovah, raise yourselves from your thousand years' slumber! Rally round your leaders! have really the will, a Moses will not be wanting.—The right of nations will never grow old; take possession of the land of your fathers build a third time the temple of Zion, greater and more magnificent than ever. Trust in the Lord, who has led you safely through the vale of misery thousands of years. He also will not forsake you in your last conflict."

A robbery to a considerable extent had been committed on the Manchester Bank, some unknown person having applied to, and obtained from, the post-office the letters directed to the institution.—Many of the Bills of Exchange thus purloined are drawn in this country.

Recognition of Texas.—The committee of the Anti-slavery Society having transmitted to Lord Palmerston their resolutions on the subject of the recognition of Texas, in which they express their concern that the English government should have entered into a commercial treaty with a slave-holding nation, and protest against the recognition of the independence of Texas by Great Britain. His lordship, in reply, regrets that the Society should suppose "that the conclusion of such a treaty can have the effect of affording the Texans any encouragement to continue the condition of slavery as a part of their law," and expresses the hope "that the greater intercourse between Great Britain and Texas, which will probably result from the treaty, may have the effect of mitigating, rather than of aggravating, the evils arising out of the legal existence of slavery in that republic."

The Chartist.—The *John Bull* says—We regret to hear, from quarters of the highest respectability, that a break out of Chartism in Wales is not to be looked upon as unlikely. Our correspondents from that part of the country send us a statement which we feel it our duty to lay before our readers, in order to bring the question fairly to an issue. They state, complainingly, that some, or rather many, of the great iron masters, instead of paying their workmen their wages weekly, and thereby giving them the just liberty of spending their earnings as they please, do not do so. The consequence is, they are forced to run in debt at such shops in the works, where they are, or believe they are, charged at the rate of 75 per cent. more for the articles they buy than they could purchase them at Bristol.

The Paris papers announce the death of M. de la Bourdonnais the celebrated chess-player, said to be the most skilful and the most uniformly successful in the world.

Algiers.—The French have taken Mostaganem easy. The Arab tribes from all quarters were entering into extensive commercial relations with the French, and a lieutenant of Abd-el Kader had abandoned his cause, and come to settle with his family close to Constantina.

Spain and Portugal.

The rumors brought by previous arrivals of differences between Spain and Portugal are confirmed, and the last accounts announce the probability of an invasion of the territory of the latter power by the former; Portugal has determined to resist.

The occasion of this difference, as we gather from the London papers, is the failure of the Portuguese government to fulfil the terms of the treaty of August 1835, guaranteeing to Spain an uninterrupted navigation of the Douro. A mixed commission was appointed at the time to regulate the tariff of navigation. At their first meeting, this commission disagreed, but subsequently succeeded in adjusting their difficulties. The Portuguese government, however, rejected the terms proposed by the commissioners, and thereupon Spain has addressed a note to Portugal, threatening, unless the treaty is immediately fulfilled according

to the terms agreed upon, she will complete the fulfilment by military force.

An intimation has at the same time been addressed to Great Britain to a similar purport. The government of Portugal has also addressed itself to Lord Palmerston, requesting his interference against the proposed aggression. In the meantime the most active and energetic preparations are making in Portugal to meet any emergency that may arise.—The London Morning Chronicle looks upon the whole affair as a plot of Esparta to divert the attention of the people of Spain from his own conduct.

PRUSSIA:

The Courrier de la Moselle of the 17th announces that conspiracies had been discovered in the Prussian states, the object of which was to place on the throne of Prussia the son of the elder brother of William IV., now a major in a regiment in garrison at Metz.

SWITZERLAND.

The Courier de Lyons of the 17th inst represents Switzerland as on the eve of some new political commotion. The Catholic population of Argan declared, that if the principle of an equal representation in the states, and a distinct administration for religious affairs, were not introduced into the new constitution, they would separate from their Protestant brethren, to whom they were little inferior in numbers, and constitute themselves into a distinct canton.

HOUSE.—Mr. Naylor occupied the whole day in defence of his seat.

SENATE.—Wednesday, Jan. 13.—The Vice-President and before the Senate, a communication from the Treasury Department, shewing the rates of foreign and domestic exchanges for the last three years.

The pre-emption bill was again taken up, and Mr. Preston spoke at length on the subject.

After an Executive session, the Senate adjourned.

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SENATE.—Thursday, Jan. 14.—Several memorials in favor of a general Bankrupt law, were presented.

Mr. Ruggles presented a memorial from Bucksport, Maine, against the repeal of the fishing bounties. After the petition was read, Mr. Benton gave notice that in a few days he should bring in his bill to abolish these bounties.

The pre-emption bill was again discussed, until the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—Mr. Naylor resumed, and concluded his argument in favor of his seat.

After some conversation, Mr. Jones of Vir. succeeded in getting his bill authorizing the further issue of Treasury notes, made the order of the day for Monday next.

Mr. Barnard reported a bill establishing a uniform system of Bankruptcy, which was referred to the committee of the whole.

After passing some private bills, the House adjourned.

SENATE.—Friday, Jan. 15.—Mr. Crittenden moved that the Bankrupt Bill reported by him some time since be taken up for consideration. Mr. C. presumed that the Bill would not be discussed at any great length, because of the debates on it at the last session.

Mr. King objected to taking it up at the present time, and considered the attempt as rather unfair, when the discussion was so near to a close upon the Pre-emption Bill. An earnest and protracted discussion followed upon the motion.

Mr. King and Mr. Hubbard, with Mr. Clay of Ala. entered the lists in opposition, followed by Mr. Benton. Mr. Hubbard and Mr. Benton were bold in their avowals of a design to defeat the Bankrupt Bill. Mr. Hubbard declared that he had not yet received the first petition in regard to a Bankrupt Law from New Hampshire. Mr. Benton in the same spirit was anxious to defeat the Bill in some other way—by the amendment to include corporations.

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Mr. Walker said he did not regard the question as a test between the Pre-emption Bill and the Bill for a General Bankrupt Law. For himself, speaking the opinions of all his constituents of all parties,—debtors and creditors, solvent and insolvents,—he should aid action upon the bill to establish a uniform law of bankruptcy.

Mr. Benton replied to Mr. Walker by saying that the Pre-emption Bill was before the Senate, and any prior question he should regard as a death blow to the system of Pre-emption, and the plan of graduation,—a side blow from a friend.

Mr. King thought the conduct of Mr. Walker very singular. As he understood the fact, the Senator was friendly to Graduation and Pre-emption, and yet he was about to kill both measures by a proposition to take up the Bankrupt Bill.

Mr. Walker reiterated what he had before said, that the general Bankrupt Law was a favorite measure with the people of Mississippi—the measure of all others the most important.

Mr. Benton repeated his remarks that the Pre-emption Bill was to be wounded by its friends—to be killed—receive a side stab, &c.

Mr. Walker turned the remark upon Mr. Benton by saying the Senator from Missouri was anxious to kill by a side blow the Bankrupt Law,—giving it a stab in the dark. He cared not who her this opposition came from friend or foe.

He spoke the voice of his constituents, and introducing as he did, the first bill which had been presented to the Senate in behalf of a permanent pre-emption system, he had no fear of being misrepresented by his constituents.

From the session of 1836, '37, to the present time, he had brought forward the only prospective Pre-emption Bill which had been placed before the country.

The conversation was becoming protracted and angry, when a compromise was effected; Mr. Crittenden giving notice that he would withdraw his motion for the present, but pledged the Senate to renew it as soon as the Pre-emption Bill should be disposed of.

The discussion was renewed upon the Pre-emption Bill, and Mr. Southard delivered a speech, which was not concluded, when the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—The debate on the contested seat of Mr. Naylor, was again resumed.

Various motions to postpone, adjourn, &c. were negatived.

Mr. Wattress then moved to lay the

Twenty-Sixth Congress. SECOND SESSION.

SENATE, TUESDAY, Jan. 12.—The debate on the Pre-emption Bill was resumed, together with Mr. Calhoun's motion for ceding the lands to the States in which they are situated. Mr. C. spoke in favor of his motion, and the Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE.—The bill for abolishing imprisonment for debt, was after debate, read a third time and passed.

Mr. Naylor then resumed his argument in favor of his election, and spoke to the hour of adjournment.

SENATE.—Wednesday, Jan. 13.—The Vice-President and before the Senate, a communication from the Treasury Department, shewing the rates of foreign and domestic exchanges for the last three years.

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HOUSE.—Mr. Naylor resumed, and concluded his argument in favor of his seat.

SENATE.—Friday, Jan. 15.—A bill was reported, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to make a compromise with the sureties of Robert Swartwout, late Collector of the Port of New-York.

A bill was also reported, regulating the duties of Circuit Judges.

Mr. Benton introduced a resolution of inquiry, which was adopted, calling upon the Committee of Finance to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill for abolishing the bounties of fishermen, and reducing the drawback on refined sugar.

The Senator from Missouri defended the resolution with a speech which he has often submitted to the Senate.

The discussion upon the Pre-emption bill (which has been before the Senate for several weeks) was resumed, and Mr. Southard addressed the Senate at length upon the propositions under consideration. His speech was a good one, and found many attentive listeners. The principle of cession was strongly opposed and the right of property in the national domain defended as belonging to the whole Union.

Mr. Southard closed his speech before the adjournment. Mr. Clay of Ala., had the floor for Monday.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Campbell of S. C. asked leave to offer the following resolution—That Charles J. Ingalls be paid mileage and per diem, as member of Congress up to a time that he question of his claim to a seat in the House was settled.

The resolution being objected to, he moved a suspension of the rules for the purpose of receiving it.

Mr. Smith of Ct. suggested that a clause be inserted deducting from the payment to C. J. Ingalls, the sums paid to him last session for witnesses and other testimony; he would then vote for it.

The amendment was not agreed to—and the yeas and nays were taken on the question of suspension for the purpose of receiving the resolution, and lost, yeas 65, and nays 85.

Mr. Profit said he should be called on Monday to vote for the issue of five million Treasury Notes. The Secretary of the Treasury, in his annual report, had said there was a better mode; he offered a resolution calling on the Secretary for explanation.

Mr. Cave Johnson objected—should object to all resolutions to day.

Mr. Profit then moved the suspension of the rules for its reception—which motion was put and lost.

The Chair then laid before the House several communications, which were laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

The House then resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole, and passed several private bills.

whole subject of this contested election on the table.

Mr. Wise inquired of the Chair what would be the state of the business if the motion to lie on the table prevailed?—Would not Mr. Naylor continue to hold his seat?

The Chair answered that he would.

Many voices were heard to call upon Mr. Wattress to withdraw his motion to lie on the table. Mr. W did so, and the House came to a direct vote on the following resolution recommended in the report of the Committee of Elec-

tions:

Resolved. That Charles Naylor, was duly elected a member of the House of Representatives for the Twenty-sixth Congress from the Third Congressional District in Pennsylvania.

The vote was taken by yeas and nays, and resulted as follows:

Yeas 117, Nays 85.—So the right of Mr. Naylor to his seat was confirmed, and the House then adjourned.

SENATE.—Saturday, Jan. 16.—A bill was reported, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to make a compromise with the sureties of Robert Swartwout, late Collector of the Port of New-York.

The vote was taken by yeas and nays, and resulted as follows:

Yeas 117, Nays 85.—So the right of

Mr. Naylor to his seat was confirmed, and the House then adjourned.

SENATE.—Sunday, Jan. 17.—A bill was reported, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to make a compromise with the sureties of Robert Swartwout, late Collector of the Port of New-York.

The vote was taken by yeas and nays, and resulted as follows:

Yeas 117, Nays 85.—So the right of

Mr. Naylor to his seat was confirmed, and the House then adjourned.

SENATE.—Monday, Jan. 18.—A bill was reported, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to make a compromise with the sureties of Robert Swartwout, late Collector of the Port of New-York.

The vote was taken by yeas and nays, and resulted as follows:

Yeas 117, Nays 85.—So the right of

Mr. Naylor to his seat was confirmed, and the House then adjourned.

SENATE.—Tuesday, Jan. 19.—A bill was reported, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to make a compromise with the sureties of Robert Swartwout, late Collector of the Port of New-York.

The vote was taken by yeas and nays, and resulted as follows:

Yeas 117, Nays 85.—So the right of

Mr. Naylor to his seat was confirmed, and the House then adjourned.

SENATE.—Wednesday, Jan. 20.—A bill was reported, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to make a compromise with the sureties of Robert Swartwout, late Collector of the Port of New-York.

The vote was taken by yeas and nays, and resulted as follows:

Yeas 117, Nays 85.—So the right of

Mr. Naylor to his seat was confirmed, and the House then adjourned.

SENATE.—Thursday, Jan. 21.—A bill was reported, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to make a compromise with the sureties of Robert Swartwout, late Collector of the Port of New-York.

The vote was taken by yeas and nays, and resulted as follows:</

proposal of an act in relation to Free Masons. The bill was not taken up. The Bill in amendment of the School acts, was then called up.

The bill provided that the City of Providence, the towns of East Greenwich and Newport, be exempted from operation. The members of several ones moved that the towns which they respectively represented might be added to the list of the towns and places to be exempted from the operation of the act.

Mr. Spencer moved that the bill be postponed to the next session. The motion was not insisted on, and the discussion proceeded.

The bill was so amended as to restrict operation to the towns of North Providence and South Kingstown.

After some further debate, the bill was referred to a select committee.

The petition of the Rhode Island State Baptist Convention; for an amendment of charters, was granted.

A long discussion ensued on the report of the Committee relative to the Washington Bridge--when without coming to a decision on the question, the House adjourned to 10 o'clock to-morrow.

Thursday Morning.—Mr. Clarke of Providence introduced a bill, the object of which was, to change the time for electing Representatives to Congress, from August, to the third Wednesday in April next. The bill was read a first time, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Atwell called up the bill introduced by him to repeal certain laws in relation to Free-Masons.

The bill was called under a motion of postponement; and as Mr. Atwell was proceeding to address the house on the subject of the bill, Mr. Spencer moved an indefinite postponement of the whole subject.

Mr. Atwell said he liked the motion as amended better than its original form; it would bring the house to an expression of their views of the bill sooner. He desired to give his reasons for introducing and supporting the bill; and he should endeavor to perform this duty coolly, dispassionately, and fearlessly.

Another argument urged against the bill was that it had been introduced for the purpose of manufacturing political capital. He would say nothing in an answer to this argument. It had been sufficiently, nay, most triumphantly refuted the other evening by his learned brother and friend Mr. Whipple. He would take occasion to clear himself from any sinister purpose in introducing this bill.

He had never had any understanding with any body on the subject of the bill, but his brother Masons. He had introduced it on their account, and his own, because they were injured and wrongfully stigmatized by the act sought to be repealed.

Mr. Potter, of Coventry, was in favor

of the bill. He was a mason, and never

succumbed. He thought the law uncalled

for when it was passed, and that it ought to be repealed.

Mr. Spencer said he had wished to have this bill postponed, in order to get the views of the people. They ought to be consulted. With regard to the unconstitutionality of the law, he observed, that it had been passed by the Legislature under the advice of these same learned, legal gentlemen, who now pronounce it unconstitutional. This he thought very strange.

Several other members spoke, when the motion to postpone was lost, only 15

for, and 51 against it;—and the bill was then referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

A bill providing for the manner of building school houses, &c. was then taken up and passed—and the House adj. to 3 o'clock.

Afternoon.—Petition of Blackstone Company, for amendment of Charter, was granted.

Mr. T. T. Hazard, of W. Greenwich, offered resolutions to the effect that the surplus revenue deposited with this State by the general government, should be deposited in the treasuries of the several towns, the income to be appropriated to free schools.

Mr. Clarke, of Providence, stated that the towns have already the right to take their proportion of this money, paying five per cent. interest thereon. The State is now liable to be called upon for that money, and there would be an impropriety in relinquishing it to the towns, until the general government should release the State from its liability.

Mr. T. T. Hazard, of W. Greenwich, thought there would be no danger in relinquishing this money to the towns, he never heard of a town's running away. His object was to put an end to the difficulties about the erection of school houses. He wished the resolution referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Robbins thought the reference had better not be made. There had been a decision in the State of Maine, that under the deposito act this money could not be deposited with the towns. It would require an examination of that law in order to come at a correct decision.

After further debate, the resolutions were negatived.

The Washington Bridge petition was taken up—long debate ensued, when the bill was laid on the table.

After granting several petitions, the House adjourned to Friday morning, 10 o'clock.

Resumption of Specie Payments.

The demand for specie at the Philadelphia Banks, on Monday, was very small.

There was an advance in the price of

United States Bank stock.

Whig State Convention.

At a Whig State Convention held at Providence on Thursday evening last, the present State Officers were unanimously nominated for a re-election, with the exception of J. Whipple for 8th Senator, in place of Philip Evans, declined.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, on Monday, the Pre-emption Bill was further debated,—After a short Executive session, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—The bill to authorize the issue of Treasury Notes was taken up.

Mr. Barnard submitted three propositions; 1, that the bill should be recommitted; 2, that the committee be instructed to bring in a bill authorizing a loan of \$10,000,000; 3, that they be instructed to bring in a bill imposing duties for additional revenue on wines, silks, linens, spicery, &c., in such a manner as not to conflict with the principles of the Compromise Act. Mr. Barnard addressed the committee at length in support of these propositions, and before he had finished his remarks, he gave way to a motion for the committee to rise and the House adjourned.

MR. Touro's Donation.

We learn from the Boston Courier, that JUDAH TOURO, Esq. of New-Orleans, (a native of this Town,) has made a contribution of TEN THOUSAND DOL-

LARS to the fund for completing the Bunker Hill Monument—a draft for that amount having been received by the Treasurer of the Corporation.

Mr. Touro is the brother of the late Abraham Touro, of Boston, who by his Will left a fund of \$10,000 for the use and benefit of the Jewish Synagogue in this Town, and \$5,000 for repairs of the street leading to it, and the Cemetery.—They are sons of the late Rev. Isaac Touro, the highly esteemed and much-respected Priest of the wealthy and numerous Jewish Congregation, who before the Revolutionary war, resided in this Town.

Mr. Touro went to New-Orleans about the year 1800, where he has since resided. Having often expressed the intention, confident hopes have long been entertained, that he would return to his native Town.

Re-Appointments.—Among the recent re-appointments by the President of the U. S. we find the following in the Globe; Burrington Anthony, Marshal of Rhode-Island; Samuel S. Allen, Collector of Bristol and Warren; Isaac Burdick, Naval Officer at Newport.

U. S. SENATORS.

The Legislature of Delaware, last week, elected Hon. Thomas Clayton and Hon. Richard H. Bayard, as Senators from that State in Congress.—They are both friends of Gen. Harrison.

Resumption in Georgia.—Governor McDonald has issued his Proclamation, requiring the Banks of Georgia to resume specie payments on the 1st of February.

M. M. NOAH, Esq., formerly editor of the New York Evening Star, has been appointed a Judge of the N. Y. Court of Sessions.

The Exploring Squadron had not arrived at the Sandwich Islands on the 20th June last.

A Question.—Capt. Duff, of the ship Grace Brown, from Liverpool for Baltimore, having got ashore near Capo Henry, the vessel afterwards swinging over the bar, and leaking badly, let go an anchor, and went ashore for assistance, taking his whole crew. After being 18 hours in the boat, he succeeded in landing on the Eastern shore, and engaged assistance. He found, however, his vessel under weigh; and immediately proceeded to Norfolk, where he arrived a few hours after his ship. She had been found ashore by pilots, having carried away her anchor. They found 9 feet of water in the hold. Capt. Duff claimed his vessel, and the pilots refuse to give her up. Here is a nice question of salvage.

Mr. Clarke, of Providence, stated that the towns have already the right to take their proportion of this money, paying five per cent. interest thereon. The State is now liable to be called upon for that money, and there would be an impropriety in relinquishing it to the towns, until the general government should release the State from its liability.

Mr. Robbins thought the reference had better not be made. There had been a decision in the State of Maine, that under the deposito act this money could not be deposited with the towns. It would require an examination of that law in order to come at a correct decision.

After further debate, the resolutions were negatived.

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After granting several petitions, the House adjourned to Friday morning, 10 o'clock.

Resumption of Specie Payments.

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There was an advance in the price of United States Bank stock.

Arrival of the Columbia.

ELEVEN DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

The Steam ship Columbia, in 15 1/2 days from Liverpool, arrived at Boston on Thursday morning. From the Daily Advertiser of Yesterday, we copy the following:

The Columbia brings London and Liverpool papers to the 5th of Jan.

The news of the greatest interest is from Turkey and Egypt. Admiral Stopford refused to ratify the convention with Mehemet Ali, made by Com. Napier, but he immediately proposed other terms, not very materially different, which the Pacha immediately acceded to, and the pacification was likely to be consummated.

The Pacha agreed to make his submission to the Porte—to give up the Turkish fleet—and to evacuate Syria. It appears from the Paris accounts that the recall of Marshal Vallet from Algiers was determined on, and he was to be succeeded by Gen. Bugeaud.

There was no later news from China or India. There had been a report, said to have been received overland by way of St. Peterburgh, that the British troops in China had advanced to Pekin, but it does not appear to have been entitled to the least credit.

The quarrel between Spain and Portugal has so far subsided, that the Spanish Regency has consented to wait until the Portuguese Government could lay the treaty of 1833 before the Cortes, for its sanction or rejection, in the course of January.

A letter from Toulon of the 29th announces that Admiral Lalinde had struck his flag as commander of the squadron of reserve of the Mediterranean.

The London Times considers the tone of the addresses of felicitation to King Louis Philippe on New Year's day, and of his replies, as particularly auspicious—"Nothing but peace was breathed on either side at those important interviews—nothing but confidence in the prolongation of peace was implied by any word which fell from the respective speakers."

ITEMS.

The New York Commercial Advertiser states that an impression prevails, very strongly at Washington, that the Africans of the Amistad will be given up to the Spanish Minister.

The Philadelphia Standard says that pickpockets are very plenty and very industrious in the city of brotherly love, at the present time.

The dwelling house of Mr. Selah Hammond, at Southold, Long Island, was destroyed by fire on Monday evening last.

The editor of the St. Augustine News had green corn and green peas for dinner on New Year's Day.

The number of convicts in the Ohio Penitentiary is 159, being an increase of one during the year.

NOTICE.

The Rev. Mr. CLEAVELAND, from Philadelphia, has arrived in Town, and we learn will preach at the Spring-street Church To-morrow, Sunday, Jan. 24th.

BRIGHTON MARKET.

Mond. Jan. 18 Reported for the Boston Daily Advertiser

At Market, 240 Beef Cattle, 110 Stores,

and 110 Sheep.

Beef Cattle.—About half the Beef Cattle were purchased on Saturday, some of which were re-sold to-day, at an advance, and sales were quite unequal. We quote a few extra, \$6 50;—first quality, \$6 a \$6 25;

deck, \$3 50—From Stonington, \$4,

deck, \$2 50.

Lots.—Lots were sold at \$1 75, \$2 55, \$2

\$3 50 & \$4.

Sue.—None at market.

From the Boston Courier, Monday, Jan. 18

WOOL.—There have been but few operations since our last report, and prices for most descriptions have sustained but little change.

Prices of WOOL.—Prime or Saxon Fleece

45 a 50 cents per lb.; American fullblood,

washed, 42 a 47; do. 3 4 do. 40 a 45; and

1 2 do. 35 a 38; 1 4 & common, 32 a 34; and

purple Northern, pulled ambs 42 a 45, No. 1

do. do. 35 a 40; & 31. do. do. 25 a 28. No.

do. 18 a 20.

Weekly Almanac.

1841. Sun. rises. Sun. sets. Moon sets. High water.

JANUARY. 23 Saturday, 7 12 4 48 5 53 8 9

24 Sunday, 7 11 4 49 6 57 8 51

25 Monday, 7 10 4 50 8 1 9 33

26 Tuesday, 7 9 4 51 9 6 10 15

27 Wednesday, 7 8 4 52 10 12 11 7

28 Thursday, 7 7 4 53 11 21 11 40

29 Friday, 7 6 4 54 worn. aft. 28

Moon's First Qtr. 30th day, 5h. 35m. Morning

NOTICE,

IT is ordered, That all Executors and Administrators appointed by this Court, who have not settled their Accounts within One Year, present the same at a Court of Probate, to be helden at the State-House in Newport, on the first Monday in Feb. next, for settlement.

And that this notice be published in all the Newspapers of this town.

Witness.

B. B. HOWLAND, Probate Clerk.

Newport, Jan. 2, 1841.

W. A. BARBER, Probate Clerk.

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POETRY.

FROM THE LADIES COMPANION, FOR
JANUARY, 1841.

It is not always May.

BY PROFESSOR LONGFELLOW.

The Sun is bright, the air is clear,
The darling swallows soar and sing.
And from the stately elms I hear
The blue-bird prophesying Spring.

So blue you winding river flows,
It seems an outlet from the sky,
Where waiting 'till the west wind blows,
The freighted clouds at anchor lie.

All things are new;—the buds, the leaves,
That gild the elm-tree's nodding crest,
And even the nest beneath the eaves;—
There are no birds in last year's nest.

All things rejoice in youth and love,
The fulness of their first delight;
And learn from the soft heavens above,
The melting tenderness of night.

Maiden; that readest this simple rhyme,
Enjoy thy youth—it will not stay;
Enjoy the fragrance of thy prime,
For oh! it is not always May!

Enjoy the Spring of love and youth,
To some good angel leave the rest,
For Time will teach thee soon'the truth—
There are no birds in last year's nest.

"HIGH CONNECTIONS."

BY MRS. F. S. OSGOOD.

I grant him good and handsome, dear,
This charming Julian Stanley,

A genius and a hero too.

And courteous as he's manly.

Own his heart a generous one,

And rich in warm affections,

"None know him but to praise him," love;

But—has he high connections?"

"He has, the highest!" Jane replied,

With smiles and blushes blended,

"Ah! then all's right!" her crony er red,

"Who are they?—how do scoundrels?"

"His kin are all the great and good!

He's linked with them for ever,

By sympathy—the only tie,

That Death will fail to sever;

And higher still—his noble mind,

His pure and true affections,

Have won for him a home in Heaven;

There are his "high connections!"

—————

FROM GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE, FOR JAN'Y.
SABBATH BELLS.

BY W. G. CLARK.

Sweet Sabbath! to my ear,
Thy bells, with mingling tone,
Tell of the distant and the dear
In yon far blue unknown.

Of happier days they tell
When o'er the vernal ground,

Fairer than Ocean's richest shell,

Young Nature breathed around.

When Hope, as at a shrine,
To Fancy poured her lay,

And hues inspiring and divine,

Painted the live-long day.

Sweet bells! They have a voice,
Lost to the usual air,

Which bids the sorrowing heart rejoice,

Though life no more be fair.

Tough dust to dust has gone,
They speak of brighter hours,

When Memory, as from a throne,

Surveyed her paths of flowers.

Of sunny spots, where Love
Unfurled his purple wings.

And filled the spirit and the grove

With glorious offerings!

—————

AGRICULTURAL.

REMARKS ON THE GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF HUSBANDRY.

1. Whatever may be the nature of your soil, and situation of your farm, remember there is no soil so good, but it may be exhausted and ruined by bad tillage; and that there is none so bad, that cannot be rendered fertile by good tillage—even barren heath, if it can be ploughed and sown.

2. The true art of husbandry consists in suffering no crop to grow upon your land, that will so far exhaust your soil, as to lessen the value of your succeeding crop, whatever profit such a crop may afford to you.

3. To avoid this suffer no one crop to grow two years successively upon the same piece of ground, excepting grass and buckwheat, without the fertilizing aid of rich manures to support the strength of the soil; and then change of crops will generally do best, excepting onions, carrots and hemp.

4. Every plant derives from the earth, for its growth, such properties as are peculiar to itself; this plant, when followed successively for two or more years, upon the same ground, will exhaust the soil of those properties peculiar to itself, without lessening its powers to produce some other plants; this fact is most striking in the article of flax, which will not bear to be repeated oftener than once in seven years, and is common to all crops, with the exception of those mentioned above.

5. To avoid this evil, arrange your farm into such divisions as will enable you to improve all the variety of crops your lands may require, in such regular succession, as to form a routine of five, six, or seven years, according to the nature, quality, and situation of your farm.

6. This method will make poor land good, and good land better.—Try and see.—[Montgomery Co. Free Press.]

NEW GOODS.

WM. C. COZZENS & Co

HAVE received and opened, during the last week, their usual large stock of early **FALL GOODS**, such as **BROAD CLOTHS, CASSIMERES SATINETS, and FLANNELS.**

Also—Rich figured Alpines, Mousseline de Laines, English Prints, Fancy Ribbons, Shawls, English and French Merinos, &c. &c. &c.

Sept. 26.

NEW GOODS JUST OPENED, BY JAMES PHILLIPS.

A FRESH supply of Broadcloths; Cassimeres, Statinets, Vestings; Beaver and Pilot Cloths, French and English Merinos; bleached and unbleached Cottons; Russia Diapers; wretched, linen and cotton table covers; Flannels of all kinds; linen and cotton napkins; French, English and American prints; silk and cotton Velvet; green Pocking; buck Gloves and mittens, &c. With a great variety of other goods that are generally kept in a Dry Good Store.

Newport, June 13.

NEW MUSIC, FOR THE PIANO FORTE.

Just Received from New York.

A great variety of Marches, Waltzes Quadrilles, Songs, &c. &c. Also a great variety of sacred songs, beautifully arranged for the Piano Forte, and adapted for Sabbath evening recreation.

Song of David, Song of Joseph, Song of Miriam, Song of Moses, Song to the Dove, Song and march of the comet, Levites, Charity, God is every where, Tis infant's prayer.

Also a great variety of Harrison marches and Whig Songs,

For sale at the variety store of T. STACY Jr

Directly opposite the Post Office Nov. 28.

NOTICE ALB.

THE Subscriber deems it necessary to close up all Notes and Accounts appertaining to the late firm of **Weeden & Bull**, and to this end requests all who are indebted to said firm, (except in the few cases where credit has been particularly stipulated for,) to make immediate payment, or offer satisfactory terms for the future liquidation of the same; as all such Notes and accounts as remain unpaid, on the 1st day of Feb next; where the non payment of the same is an act of neglect, rather than of ability, must be sued for collection.

I cannot recognise the correctness of the principle of charging **Good customers** more than a fair profit, to make up for losses occasioned by selling to those who are reputed for bad pay;—and as I solicit the patronage of those only who are able, and willing to pay, I do it with a view to sell to all my Customers alike, a small profit as I can possibly afford to.

HENRY BULL, jun.

Newport, Jan. 4, 1840.

NEWPORT DYE-HOUSE.

JOHN H. CLEGG

SILK, COTTON, and WOLLEN DYER.

WOULD respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he has taken the **DYE HOUSE**, formerly occupied by J. Viner, situated in Taunier street, where he is prepared to Dye and finish at 10 days notice in the best manner, the following articles, viz: such as

Broadcloths, Silks, Cassimeres, Crapes, Merinos, Satins, Circassians, Pongees, Bombazins, Hosiery, Gloves, &c.

Also, permanent colors on carpet yarn merino, circassian, bombazine, & crapes dresses; gentlemen's woolen garments, such as dress, frock and great coats, surtout, vests, and pantaloons—dyed and pressed without ripping.

He will also clean gentlemen's woolen garments of every description, in a neat style—merino and Cashmere shawls cleaned and whitened, without injury to the border—carpets and woolen table cloths cleansed also.

All articles left at the Dye House in Tanner street, or the following Agents will receive prompt attention.—A. M. Thomas, Wickford, John Hedley Portsmouth.

Newport, October 10.

INDIAN BALSAM OF LIVER.

WORT.

A COUGH is always dangerous. In all changeable and severe climates, it is all important to attend to **COLDS**, with which we are all more or less afflicted. If neglected too long, it is difficult to remove them, sometimes impossible, and confirmed consumption is the result. In all lung complaints, Mr. M. Gardner's Indian Balsam of Liverwort is justly esteemed of infinite value. It has been used for eight or ten years with unparalleled success, and many individuals might testify, who, for its healing virtues and invigorating powers, would not be present now to its efficacy.

Presse Chares, Composing Sticks Case, Ink and every article, used in the Printing Business furnished at Manufacturer's Price.

Old Type taken in exchange for New 10 cents per pound.

EDWARD PELOUSE

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS, And PHENIX BITTERS

ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS

ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS